

Crisis response revision of Afghanistan country strategic plan (2018–2023) and corresponding budget increase

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	1 July 2018– 31 December 2023	2-year extension	1 July 2018– 31 December 2025
Beneficiaries	29 131 200	1 726 262	30 857 462
<i>(USD)</i>			
Total cost	6 051 883 342	3 768 611 973	9 820 495 314
Transfers	5 252 930 522	3 294 507 663	8 547 438 185
Implementation	234 043 195	136 055 657	370 098 851
Adjusted direct support costs	197 407 033	109 758 641	307 165 674
Subtotal	5 684 380 749	3 540 321 961	9 224 702 710
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	367 502 593	228 290 011	595 792 604

Gender and age marker code*: 3

* <http://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

Rationale

- Given the persistently high needs in Afghanistan and decreased funding outlook, a large-scale humanitarian response is still required, supported by strong resilience programming, to address the needs in the country. This budget revision will enable WFP to better target emergency food and nutrition to people most in need under its crisis response activities while strengthening longer-term resilience building and provision of safety net transfers to chronically vulnerable populations. The revision also aligns WFP's timelines and strategy with the new United Nations Strategic Framework for Afghanistan (UNSFA) (June 2023–December 2025) while crisis response activities continue to contribute primarily to the Humanitarian Response Plan for Afghanistan.
- In August 2021, the Taliban assumed de facto rule of Afghanistan, sparking the sudden withdrawal of donor on-budget support. Concomitant shocks in the economic and fiscal sectors significantly exacerbated the humanitarian crisis. In 2022, around 85 percent of the population was below the 2020 poverty threshold, while the cost of basic goods such as food and fuel were as much as 51.7 percent higher than the previous year.¹ Nearly 20 million people (47 percent of the population) were acutely food insecure in the spring of 2022 – an increase from 10.9 million just one year prior. This confluence of issues has disproportionately impacted chronically vulnerable populations, such as households headed by women, who are 1.7 times more likely to adopt emergency coping strategies than male-headed households.²

¹ United Nations Development Programme. 2023. *Afghanistan Socio-Economic Outlook 2023*; World Bank. 2023. *Afghanistan Economic Monitor*.

² WFP. 2022. *Pre-Lean Season Survey*.



3. In response to these shocks, the United Nations massively scaled up humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan, which has been credited with helping to avert a humanitarian catastrophe and economic collapse. Donors and international financial institutions have also rechannelled their funding for Afghanistan through the United Nations to support this scale-up.
4. In spite of these extraordinary efforts, the situation is still dire. The April 2023 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projects that 35 percent of the population will experience acute levels of food insecurity (classified as IPC phase 3 and above) through October 2023 while the Afghanistan Nutrition Cluster estimates that over 4.8 million women and children are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2023. An occurrence of El Niño, on the back of three consecutive years of drought, raises the risk of flash flooding in late 2023 and early 2024. The World Bank warns that, although the economy is at a “low-level equilibrium,” poverty is likely to remain high and highly dependent on external support.³ The situation could worsen drastically if donors disengage from Afghanistan and WFP and other aid organizations are forced to scale down activities.
5. Since seizing power, the de facto authorities (DFA) have increasingly imposed restrictions on women in Afghanistan. They have barred girls from secondary and tertiary education, prohibited women from public spaces, and, in December 2022, restricted Afghan women from working for non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and thereafter for the United Nations. Humanitarian actors have stayed and delivered, finding ways to keep women engaged in humanitarian action. Most importantly, Afghan women have not been prevented from accessing humanitarian assistance.
6. The DFA have made increasing attempts to interfere in humanitarian assistance, particularly to influence beneficiary targeting and selection.⁴ In light of the heightened protection risks and changing operational context, the Humanitarian Response Plan was revised in May 2023 to increase the number of people in need, while decreasing the expected beneficiary outreach due to resource constraints.
7. As of July 2023, no country has officially recognized the Taliban. Long-term strategies for engagement in Afghanistan are unclear, placing uncertainty over prospects for funding. Humanitarian efforts in Afghanistan will need to be complemented with interventions addressing basic needs and building resilience that aim to reduce the humanitarian needs over time. This is also articulated in the UNSFA, which foresees sustained essential services and economic opportunities/resilient livelihoods as two of the three priority pillars for Afghanistan.
8. This budget revision covers the period November 2023–December 2025.

Changes

Strategic orientation

9. This revision does not change the strategic orientation of the country strategic plan (CSP).
10. It provides WFP additional flexibility to respond to changing needs and contexts through an expanded contingency response in food insecurity hotspots and increase in cash-based transfers (CBTs). Furthermore, it adds a safety net transfer mechanism for nutritionally vulnerable populations to improve their nutritional intake and strengthen their resilience.

³ World Bank. 2023. [Macro Poverty Outlook for Afghanistan: April 2023](#).

⁴ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2023. [Revised Humanitarian Response Plan \(June - December 2023\) - Afghanistan](#).



11. The extension in time of the existing CSP will enable WFP to align with the UNSFA (June 2023-December 2025), and align the strategy and cycle of the next CSP with the following iteration of the United Nations framework in Afghanistan.
12. This is the eighth budget revision.
 - Revision 1 was a technical revision to reduce indirect support costs.
 - Revision 2, approved by the Executive Director in June 2019, increased the budget by USD 172,400,461 to expand emergency activities in response to the 2018 drought.
 - Revision 3, approved by the Executive Director in September 2020, increased the budget by USD 59,032,115 to expand the drought response and consolidate resilience activities.
 - Revision 4, approved by the Executive Director and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in September 2020, increased the budget by USD 88,182,693 to expand emergency response as a result of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic, conflict and insecurity, while extending the provision of humanitarian air services.
 - Revision 5, approved by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO in August 2021, increased the budget by USD 524,939,455 to expand emergency response, resilience building and nutrition activities to prevent a deterioration of food security levels in Afghanistan while supporting longer-term recovery and resilience to climate shocks.
 - Revision 6, approved by the Executive Board in February 2022, increased the budget by USD 4,480,158,301 to allow WFP to cater for drastically increased food needs after the Taliban took control and subsequent economic collapse.
 - Revision 7, approved by the country director in November 2022, increased the budget by USD 9,379,336 to allow WFP to add a pass-through CBT option for partners.
 - Revision 8 aims to extend the operation for two years from January 2024 through December 2025 with enhanced targeting for emergency response and strengthening longer-term resilience building and provision of safety net transfers.

Strategic outcomes

13. Humanitarian needs in Afghanistan will continue to be high in 2024 and 2025, although expected to be a lower level compared to 2022 and 2023, during which a large-scale humanitarian response stabilized a devastating situation. Structural vulnerabilities that have resulted in more chronic needs, over the years, should be addressed through developing livelihoods and tackling climate change to enhance resilience. As such, the three main pillars of WFP's response encompassing the strategic outcomes, consist of: i) *emergency response for priority households facing acute food security and malnutrition* – including people in IPC phase 3+, the acutely malnourished, and households headed by women and older persons; ii) *safety nets for chronically vulnerable women, children, persons with disabilities, and older persons* – including people who would be vulnerable even without the current socio-economic crisis and who, in another context, would be covered by national social protection programmes; and iii) *resilience and livelihoods opportunities for communities vulnerable to shocks and stressors, and vulnerable women* – including people who reside in communities afflicted by frequent climate-related shocks and vulnerable women with limited livelihood opportunities.



14. Although conflict has decreased, economic shocks, lack of livelihoods, and climate change/natural hazards are key drivers of vulnerability. Ongoing investments in remote sensing and early warning improve WFP's ability to identify future "hotspots" of food insecurity. The revision enables a contingency fund in activity 1 that will be released proactively to address areas of extreme food insecurity or famine, as determined by earth observation, remote sensing and nutrition indicators, among others. Under activity 1, WFP will allocate funds to assist nearly one million beneficiaries per year starting in 2024 with four months of general food assistance (GFA) through this hotspot response, allowing for a rapid and flexible approach to respond to needs as they arise against the backdrop of decreased funding. Resilience-building, including improved livelihoods and food systems interventions, will continue to play an important role to enable Afghans to meet their basic needs and better manage shocks and stressors. In a context where the public space for women is shrinking, WFP is continuing to support women with vocational skills training and nutrition modules through food assistance for training projects where possible. Since July 2022, WFP has also been integrating vocational skills and assets-building activities for men and women under strategic outcome 2 with smallholder agriculture market support and under strategic outcome 4 to ensure better resilience outcomes. Under activity 5, WFP will provide additional trainings to approximately 24,000 smallholder farmers focusing on increased productivity, marketing, and climate-smart agriculture practices to enhance rural communities' resilience to recurring climate shocks, such as droughts and floods. This includes both staples and homestead farming for vegetables and small animals. The work that was originally envisioned under the strategic grain reserve is on hold given the lack of official counterparts. Continued investment in resilience building and improved food systems will help limit the number of households requiring emergency assistance.
15. There is a need to expand safety net programmes under strategic outcome 3 to contribute to the resilience of the people of Afghanistan to improve the food security and nutrition of populations who may not benefit from interventions aimed at building resilience against specific shocks and stressors. Starting in November 2023, WFP will provide predictable, monthly assistance to chronically food and nutritionally insecure households (prioritizing households with chronically ill members or persons with disabilities, households headed by women and other marginalized groups) through a new activity 10 under strategic outcome 3. Initial contributions from the international financial institutions will enable WFP to target 60,000 vulnerable households with pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) and children under 2 years of age, providing a "cash+" approach: quarterly cash transfers paired with social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to improve nutrition as well as food security outcomes for the chronically nutritionally vulnerable. In very remote districts or where markets are not functioning, WFP will provide in-kind food assistance (specialized nutritious foods (SNF) or fortified commodities) instead of CBT.
16. Over the next two years, WFP will scale up this nutrition-sensitive social protection safety net/assistance activity, finetuning targeting of the support based on learnings. In total, this activity is expected to reach up to 2.75 million people. In turn, this investment will lay the foundation for a broader social protection system and associated safety net programmes in Afghanistan. WFP envisions scaling down support under GFA in the last year of the CSP, with a corresponding increase in support for families covered under the new safety net activity.
17. Under activity 4, WFP will continue to provide high-energy biscuits to primary schoolchildren while increasing the number of schools, given increased requests from schools to expand

the support. WFP will also continue the Bread+ project⁵ in two provinces, which provides wheat soya flour to cooperating partners and local bakeries for production of nutritious bread, and take-home vegetable oil ration for primary schoolgirls. Along with other United Nations agencies, WFP is actively negotiating with the DFA on allowing secondary schoolgirls to return to school in the districts where they had previously been allowed to attend. Should the negotiations be successful, WFP will resume the CBT support to secondary schoolgirls in these districts as an incentive to their families and to offset any increased costs to attendance, such as additional clothing and transportation costs. Any resumption of CBT support to secondary schools shall be made following WFP protection and risk assessment of project sites. Under this activity, WFP will also implement a stunting prevention activity for 20,000 PBW and 16,000 children under 2 years of age as a follow-on to a 2021 pilot, which demonstrated positive results using SNF in combination with SBCC. As an alternative prevention platform, the pilot will be scaled up in 2025.

18. Under strategic outcome 5, WFP has retained its ability to work with humanitarian and development partners to strengthen or develop policies or programmes that may contribute to the establishment of a future social protection system.

Transfer modalities

19. Overall, WFP will increase CBT to about 28 percent of total transfers (from 19 percent in 2023) through an expanded network of financial services providers, which will allow greater flexibility in responding to essential needs, contribute to greater local purchasing power and align with beneficiaries' preferences. With restrictions on women attending distribution sites, the availability of CBT through more numerous and diverse types of agents and through digital payment options will provide them with alternative ways to receive assistance directly and contribute towards increased financial inclusion. WFP collects and monitors weekly the market prices of ten food commodities, fuel and labour rates from all 34 provinces and analyses market functionality based on primary data and intelligence gathered from external market sources. It uses stemming data to identify actions to improve market functionality. Informed by its market intelligence and monitoring, and according to context and funding, WFP will maintain the agility to switch between in-kind food and CBT modalities. WFP will continue to strengthen its assurance processes in using CBT modality as per the corporate Cash Assurance Framework, including end-to-end mechanisms for disbursement and tracking of funds transferred to beneficiaries and monthly reconciliations with financial service providers. A robust Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) and rigorous monitoring will continue to take place during and after distributions.

Targeting

20. Targeting criteria continue to prioritize the most vulnerable categories of households in Afghanistan, including households headed by women, children or persons with disability. Targeting for the transitional safety nets program will use the integrated context analysis to identify geographic areas with the highest prevalence of food insecurity and exposure to shocks, combined with stunting data and accessibility of health services. WFP and partners will use a community-based approach to identify the most vulnerable households within priority areas for safety net support. Activity 10 will be implemented in selected districts with high rates of chronic child malnutrition.

⁵ WFP had initially planned to use vouchers under budget revision 6 as a way to link school meals with local markets. As the voucher value of 350 AFN/month/child proved to be insufficient given the economic context, WFP launched the Bread+ project in two provinces in 2022.



Gender and Protection

21. WFP is enhancing mechanisms to reach women and understand how they receive and utilize entitlements safely. WFP liaises with other agencies to ensure alignment with IASC standards. These efforts allow WFP to engage women in targeting, delivery and monitoring under challenging circumstances.
22. WFP continues to ensure the safety, dignity and integrity of beneficiaries by incorporating protection and related elements within monitoring frameworks, providing capacity -strengthening trainings to WFP staff, cooperating partners and third-party monitors, conducting protection risks assessments (including to inform activity design and modality selection), and providing accessible information in a timely manner. WFP has strengthened employee capacity and processes around protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), including a PSEA Action Plan 2022–2024 and associated workplan, and standard operating procedures for handling sexual exploitation and abuse allegations.
23. WFP informs communities on their rights to make a complaint or provide feedback to WFP through our CFM and community messaging mechanisms. WFP has expanded its CFM since the Taliban takeover (from two operators in 2021 to 26 in 2023, of which 20 are women), to ensure its CFM is accessible, safe and trusted by communities. CFM operators are trained on handling sensitive cases such as genderbased violence, and sexual exploitation and abuse. In addition, WFP has dedicated gender, protection and accountability to affected population focal points in each area office.

Monitoring and evaluation

24. WFP has continued to expand monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to generate evidence for both existing and new interventions. Data is collected via process monitoring, outcome monitoring and impact monitoring performed by WFP and third-party field monitoring staff and analyzed and triangulated by WFP's data team in Afghanistan to generate evidence products that document the CSP's implementation performance and inform programme quality improvement. As WFP begins to pilot the safety nets projects and expand CBT support, additional post-distribution monitoring and specific studies will be conducted to assess and compare the different intervention modalities' effectiveness and impact on beneficiaries. In 2024, WFP plans to conduct an evaluation on the impact of the use of safety nets to support humanitarian assistance, which will generate additional evidence for future programming in Afghanistan.

Country office capacity and partnership

25. In addition to retaining strong emergency response capacity, WFP has recruited additional social protection officers to coordinate the new safety nets activity and established partnerships with geographic information service providers to identify sudden sharp increases in food insecurity, as part of an initiative to strengthen early warning, emergency preparedness and response work under activity 1. To improve programme complementarity, partnerships with other United Nations agencies have been enhanced, while innovative digital solutions such as biometric beneficiary registration and digital transfers have been strengthened to improve programme efficiency.

Risk management

26. Strategic risks: Despite high levels of funding and donor support since 2021, the funding outlook is less certain and there is a risk that donors may disengage from Afghanistan. To mitigate this risk, WFP is further strengthening new partnerships with non-traditional donors, such as international financial institutions, and it continues to proactively engage with donors to jointly discuss and identify operational plans that respect humanitarian



principles. Moreover, in the face of increasing restrictions on aid delivery by the DFA, WFP will continue to closely coordinate with the United Nations to ensure adherence to humanitarian principles while continuing to work with local authorities on access issues.

27. Fiduciary risks: WFP has put in place preparedness plans for different financial and fiduciary risks associated with the scale-up in CBT. To tackle economic volatility, WFP will maintain flexibility with the transfer modalities and ensure regular analyses are undertaken to assess the suitability of cash, and value or commodity vouchers under its CBT modality. WFP will expand the digital verification of beneficiaries through WFP's digital beneficiary information and transfer management platform and introduce additional digital payment solutions to improve quality of service delivery and assure beneficiaries receive assistance as expected.
28. Operational risks: WFP has adapted existing monitoring tools to identify access constraints faced by women beneficiaries at project sites, as well as any challenges in registration and collection of entitlements by women. While no significant downwards trends have been identified so far, WFP is systematizing programmatic reviews to enable timely programme adaptations required for women to safely collect their entitlements.

Beneficiary analysis

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY AND MODALITY							
Strategic outcome	Activity and modality	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-17 years)	Boys (0-17 years)	Total
1	1 (in-kind)	Current	4 720 998	4 620 551	5 122 785	5 625 019	20 089 353
		Increase/ (decrease)	45 435	44 469	49 302	54 135	193 341
		Revised	4 766 433	4 665 020	5 172 087	5 679 154	20 282 694
	1 (CBTs)*	Current	1 476 322	1 444 912	1 601 967	1 759 023	6 282 224
		Increase/ (decrease)	178 713	174 910	193 922	212 934	760 479
		Revised	1 655 035	1 619 822	1 795 889	1 971 957	7 042 703
	9 (in-kind)	Current	2 224 448	-	2 357 013	2 453 218	7 034 679
		Increase/ (decrease)	698 374	-	947 741	986 424	2 632 539
		Revised	2 922 822	-	3 304 754	3 439 642	9 667 218
2	2 (in-kind)	Current	582 001	569 618	631 532	693 447	2 476 598
		Increase/ (decrease)	14 319	14 015	15 539	17 062	60 935
		Revised	596 320	583 633	647 071	710 509	2 537 533
	2 (CBTs)*	Current	285 923	279 840	335 982	367 450	1 269 195
		Increase/ (decrease)	264 931	259 565	294 096	323 519	1 142 110
		Revised	550 854	539 405	630 078	690 969	2 411 305
3		Current	517 280	-	1 961 141	1 313 595	3 792 016

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY AND MODALITY

Strategic outcome	Activity and modality	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-17 years)	Boys (0-17 years)	Total
	4 (in-kind)	Increase/ (decrease)	-	-	451 611	513 269	964 880
		Revised	517 280	-	2 412 752	1 826 864	4 756 896
	4 (CBTs)*	Current	-	-	347 134	224 400	571 534
		Increase/ (decrease)	-	-	4 616	-	4 616
		Revised	-	-	351 750	224 400	576 150
	10 (in-kind)	Current	-	-	-	-	-
		Increase/ (decrease)	19 740	19 320	21 420	23 520	84 000
		Revised	19 740	19 320	21 420	23 520	84 000
	10 (CBTs)*	Current	-	-	-	-	-
		Increase/ (decrease)	627 388	614 040	680 783	747 527	2 669 738
		Revised	627 388	614 040	680 783	747 527	2 669 738
4	5 capacity strengthening	Current	-	-	-	-	-
		Increase/ (decrease)	9 640	38 560	-	-	48 200
		Revised	9 640	38 560	-	-	48 200
Total (without overlap)		Current	6 845 832	6 700 176	7 428 456	8 156 736	29 131 200
		Increase/ (decrease)	405 671	397 040	440 197	483 353	1 726 262
		Revised	7 251 503	7 097 216	7 868 653	8 640 089	30 857 462

* CBTs includes commodity vouchers.

Transfers

Sub-activity	Strategic outcome 1													Strategic outcome 2		
	Activity 1								Activity 9					Activity 2		
	GFA: displaced populations		GFA: crisis safety net				GFA: contingency response		Blanket supplementary feeding programme		Targeted supplementary feeding programme			Food assistance for assets		Vocational skills training
Beneficiary type	Natural disasters, IDPs, returnees	Refugees	IPC phase 4 (75% ration)		IPC phase 3 (50% ration)		Households		Children age 6-59 months	PBW	Children age 6-59 months	PBW	Households	Households		
Modality	Food	CBTs**	Food	Food	CBTs**	Food	CBTs**	Food	CBTs**	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	CBTs**	CBTs**
Cereals	476.2		238.1	357.1		238.1		357.1						476.2		
Pulses	59.5		29.8	44.6		29.8		44.6						59.5		
Oil	43.3		21.7	32.5		21.7		32.5						43.3		
Salt	4.8		2.4	3.6		2.4		3.6						4.8		
High-energy biscuits	5															
Ready-to-use supplementary food												100				
Wheat soy flour																
Super Cereal											150		250			
Lipid-based nutrient supplements - medium quantity										50						
Total	589		292	439		292		439		50	150	100	250	584		
Total kcal/day	2 340		1 163	1 745		1 163		1 745		281	572	535	953	2 317		
% kcal from. protein	11		11	11		11		11		8.6	17.2	10.5	17.2	11		
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)		0.4			0.3		0.2		0.3						0.4	0.4
Number of feeding days/year	60	60	240	240	240	240	240	120	120	240	240	90	150	180	180	180

Note: Table 2 in this budget revision reflects rations planned for the period 2023–2025 only, while table 2 in previous budget revisions reflected rations planned for the period year 2018–2023.

* WFP retains the flexibility to provide either food or CBTs, including commodity vouchers, given the economic and supply chain volatility in Afghanistan.

** CBTs includes commodity vouchers.



TABLE 2: FOOD RATIONS (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUES (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY										
Sub-activity	Strategic outcome 3									
	Activity 4					Activity 10				
	School snack: primary school boys and girls grades 1-6	Take-home ration: primary school girls grades 4-6	Cash-based incentive for secondary school girls grades 7-12	Bread+	Stunting prevention	Nutrition safety net				
Beneficiary type	Schoolchildren	Schoolchildren	Girls	Schoolchildren	Children age 6-59 months	PBW	Children age 6-24 months	PBW	Households	
Modality	Food	Food	CBTs*	Food	Food	Food	CBTs*	CBTs*	Food	CBTs*
Cereals									119.05	
Pulses									14.88	
Oil		152							10.83	
Salt									1.19	
High-energy biscuits	100									
Ready-to-use supplementary food										
Wheat soy flour				160						
Super Cereal						150				
Lipid-based nutrient supplements - medium quantity					50					
Total	100	152		160**	50	150			146	
Total kcal/day	450	1344		582	281	572			1163	
% kcal from. protein	11	0		11.4	8.6	17.2			11	
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)			0.38				0.10	0.10		0.10
Number feeding days/year	198	270	270	198	120	120	360	360	360	360

Note: Table 2 in this budget revision reflects rations planned for the period 2023-2025 only, while table 2 in previous budget revisions reflected rations planned for the period 2018-2023.

* CBTs includes commodity vouchers.

** For the Bread+ sub-activity, WFP provides 160g of wheat soy flour to cooperating partners, who contribute 25g of nuts/dried fruit and sugar to the final 185g bread ration. Nutritive values are calculated based on 160g ration.



TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE						
	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	3 346 615	1 693 096 021	1 275 076	604 386 202	4 621 691	2 297 482 223
Pulses	433 245	270 710 856	159 385	96 108 876	592 629	366 819 732
Oil and fats	350 856	486 109 798	143 878	247 182 325	494 734	733 292 123
Mixed and blended foods	345 062	457 760 132	315 954	533 876 247	661 016	991 636 379
Other	36 911	7 245 769	12 751	2 014 618	49 662	9 260 387
Total (food)	4 512 688	2 914 922 576	1 907 044	1 483 568 267	6 419 732	4 398 490 843
Cash-based transfers		980 256 301		978 102 925		1 958 359 225
Total (food and cash-based transfer value)	4 512 688	3 895 178 877	1 907 044	2 461 671 192	6 419 732	6 356 850 068

Cost breakdown

TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)							
	Strategic Result 1/ SDG target 2.1	Strategic Result 1/ SDG target 2.1	Strategic Result 2/ SDG target 2.2	Strategic Result 4/ SDG target 2.4	Strategic Result 6/ SDG target 17.14	Strategic Result 8/ SDG target 17.16	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5	Strategic outcome 6	
Focus area	Crisis response	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	Crisis response	
Transfers	2 439 612 463	261 348 688	471 012 119	10 500 000	100 000	111 934 393	3 294 507 663
Implementation	106 891 021	11 830 519	15 680 513	370 615	2 000	1 280 988	136 055 657
Adjusted direct support costs							109 758 641
Subtotal							3 540 321 961
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)							228 290 011
Total							3 768 611 973



TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)

	Strategic Result 1/ SDG target 2.1	Strategic Result 1/ SDG target 2.1	Strategic Result 2/ SDG target 2.2	Strategic Result 4/ SDG target 2.4	Strategic Result 6/ SDG target 17.14	Strategic Result 8/ SDG target 17.16	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5	Strategic outcome 6	
Focus area	Crisis response	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	Crisis response	
Transfers	6 757 741 094	609 064 485	777 546 859	50 493 799	4 596 435	347 995 513	8 547 438 185
Implementation	256 041 944	38 086 881	49 790 636	9 395 582	1 329 015	15 454 792	370 098 851
Adjusted direct support costs	227 992 270	27 089 063	33 970 957	3 482 338	431 933	14 199 113	307 165 674
Subtotal	7 241 775 309	674 240 430	861 308 452	63 371 719	6 357 383	377 649 418	9 224 702 710
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	470 715 395	43 825 628	55 985 049	4 119 162	413 230	20 734 140	595 792 604
Total	7 712 490 704	718 066 057	917 293 501	67 490 881	6 770 613	398 383 558	9 820 495 314



Acronyms

CBT	Cash-based transfer
CFM	community feedback mechanism
CSP	country strategic plan
DFA	de facto authorities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GFA	general food assistance
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
NGO	non-governmental organization
PBW	pregnant and breastfeeding women
PSEA	protection from sexual exploitation and abuse
SBCC	social behaviour change communication
SNF	specialized nutritious foods
UNSFA	United Nations Strategic Framework for Afghanistan